

we should then be sure to hear nothing of this dissatisfaction among the people. When I go home, my people say to me—"Take care and do your work well; we do not care so much about the time it takes." The work is to be done here, and I think we have done well so far. But I have felt for weeks that we Union men, by these remarks about not doing anything yet, are sowing seeds of discontent broadcast among the people.

Mr. BARRON. Will it be in order to offer an amendment to the amendment?

The PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARRON. Then I have some more buncombe here. I move to strike out all after the word "that" and insert:

"The pay of all the members of this Convention shall cease from and after this day."

The PRESIDENT. That amendment is not germane to the question under consideration. The question is upon the adjournment of this body to the 6th of July next.

Mr. CUSHING. I would like to hear some of the gentlemen who offer these propositions give some reasons for this adjournment. I think it is rather singular business for this Convention to be adjourning over in this way without any reasons being assigned for it.

Mr. BROWN. I thought I had given some reasons for it. I stated that our wheat harvest was now at hand, that laborers were few, and that the personal superintendence of every individual immediately interested was required at home now. Every individual in the community is more or less interested in our harvest. And if our wheat is not secured in a few days it will be lost.

Mr. PURNELL. Without intending to indicate what will be my vote upon this question, I desire to say that I concur entirely with my friend from Howard (Mr. Sands) with regard to its having been often said in this body, that we have been here some thirty days and more and have accomplished very little. Now I think, if gentlemen will recollect the amount of labor that was imposed upon the various committees at the commencement of this Convention, and will bear in mind the progress that has been made in their deliberations, and also the progress that has been made in this Convention in the discussion and adoption of the various articles of the bill of rights, which is really the groundwork of the system to be hereafter embodied in the Constitution, they will have no reason to complain of the action of this body. The action of the Convention that preceded this some twelve years ago has been frequently referred to. If I recollect aright, that Convention was in session some two or three weeks before it was even organized, and proceeded to any of the business which it was called to perform. I suppose there was no complaint in regard to that delay. An honest difference of opinion prevailed there which could not be reconciled, and it delayed the

action of that body. But not so with us. We organized upon the first day of our meeting. The President at once appointed the committees, and those committees immediately entered upon the discharge of the various duties assigned to them—being the preparation and arrangement of business to be brought before this body for its action. And I think the committees have been engaged with commendable zeal and activity since that time in the examination of the important subjects confided to them, and have made, I suppose, as much progress as the importance of the subjects would admit of.

Now, I certainly object to this way of poisoning the public mind—if I may be allowed the expression—this prejudicing the public mind against the action of this body. I think we have not been derelict in the performance of any duty. I think we have been as faithful, as mindful of the interests of our constituents as perhaps any Convention could have been under the circumstances. And in view of the various and important subjects we are called upon to consider, I hope that hereafter gentlemen will not attempt to raise objections in the public mind against the action and the progress made by this Convention in the discharge of the duties which have been imposed upon us. It seems to me that cannot in any way operate in favor of the propositions which we desire to have adopted by the people. It cannot be attended with any good result, and may, I think, be attended by very serious embarrassments to members of this Convention when they return to their constituents.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope there will be no more adjournments, but that this Convention will sit here and go on with their work until they get through with their business. I think that will be much more satisfactory to the people.

Mr. HEBB moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

On that question, Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's, called the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being then taken, by yeas and nays, upon the motion to lay on the table, it resulted, yeas 46, nays 32—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Baker, Barron, Berry, of Baltimore county, Carter, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Earle, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Greene, Hebb, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hopper, Keefer, Markey, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Purnell, Ridgley, Robinette, Russell, Sands, Schley, Schlosser, Smith, of Carroll, Sneary, Stirling, Stockbridge, Sykes, Thomas, Thruston, Valliant, Wickard, Wood—46.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, of Prince George's, Billingsley, Blackiston, Bond, Briscoe, Brown, Chambers, Crawford, Davis, of Charles, Den-